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DJIBOUTI

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

LD061340Y Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the Republic of Djibouti who is also the head of the administration, Hassan Gouled Aptidon, has proclaimed an amnesty. He said: In the spirit of just independence and (?its embodiment), it has been resolved that those who (?betrayed) the unity and the authority of the government benefit from the amnesty. This measure has been initiated and proclaimed by myself, and others will follow, the president said.

The president of the republic said: Being responsible for unity, and in execution of powers conferred upon me by the constitution, the move will first benefit those who (?betrayed us) and whose interests, peace and security lie in strictly observing the policies of the government and the trust that the people bestowed on me in leading the country.

Second, those who (?may repeat those actions) must know that this will not be tolerated and will be met by the full power the (?government) which is indivisible. The amnesty, said the president of the republic, testifies today to the demonstrated effectiveness of the power of the government (?and no one will again deserve our mercy). All must know, the president said, that we shall never allow anyone to be an agent of trouble, neither shall we allow anyone to spoil the good image of the government.

If any of this happens again, the president said, it will be regarded as deliberate action aimed at disrupting the peace, sovereignty and unity of the country and will open the door to interference by foreign troops in the country. For this reason, the president said, regulations which (?forbid) the possession of fire arms and (?unlawful assemblies) will continue to be in force. The president further said that those who violate the law of the land will be dealt with according to the law. We have now completed [words indistinct] or we have completed the first struggle and we are now going all out for complete unity and [words indistinct]. The president said finally that we shall succeed in our struggle for economic development and the advancement of our society. These should (?strengthen) our unity. It is now incumbent on all citizens of the Republic of Djibouti to do their duty to the country.

Political Prisoners Ordered Released

PA061504Y Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 6 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Djibouti, 6 April--President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti has ordered the release of several people charged with complicity in a plot against the state and national unity, it was announced today.

Justice Minister Ismael Ali Yusuf Ismael said two people were already free and another five would be released soon. They are thought to be linked to the bombing of a bar last December 15 in which 33 people, mostly French soldiers, were injured, and a waiter and a French woman tourist killed.

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS MENGISTU'S RETURN FROM USSR

LD061802Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, returned home today from a working visit to the Soviet Union, which he described as successful and fruitful. Speaking to reporters on his arrival, Comrade Colonel Mengistu said that the visit was not publicized because we were in the process of the ongoing revolution and because it was brief and (?fast).

He said that the main objective of his working visit centered on the ongoing Ethiopian revolution, the situation in the Horn of Africa and, in particular, on further consolidating and strengthening the already fast-developing fraternal relations between the peoples and Governments of the USSR and Ethiopia.

To this end, he added, members of the Ethiopian delegation had held detailed talks with their counterparts in the Soviet Union. The PMAC chairman said that he himself had a lengthy exchange of views on a variety of topics with President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin of the Soviet Union. He said the talks were characterized by a spirit of absolute friendship, brotherhood and comradeship and added that the visit was a complete success.

During the visit Comrade Mengistu was accompanied by Comrade Maj Hadis Tedla, PMAC member in charge of defense affairs; Comrade 2d Lt Legesse Asfaw, PMAC member in charge of military-political affairs; and Comrade 2d Lt Gesesse Wolde Kidan, PMAC member in charge of economic affairs.

FIKRE WOGDERESS WARNS U.S. OF POSSIBLE BREAK IN RELATIONS

LD061220Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0758 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Fikre Selassie Wogderess, Provisional Military Administrative Council secretary general, at a rally in Addis Ababa on 6 April marking the 37th anniversary of Ethiopia's victory over Italy--live]

[Excerpts] What we have to remember now is that as the Negus fled when Ethiopia was invaded by imperialists, so the rightists also fled, betraying the broad masses, when Diredawa and Harar were shelled by the reactionary Somali forces. The Negus and the rightists have confirmed that they are the same in action. [applause]

Revolutionary Ethiopia gives milk and honey to those who fought for it alongside the broad masses. Cheating history will not be repeated in revolutionary Ethiopia.

Comrades, all those external forces whose eyes were on Ethiopia because of its fertile land and geographical and strategic location have not closed their eyes. Today, external reactionary forces are trying to bring revolutionary Ethiopia to heel. Marxism-Leninism, which is the liberator of the oppressed people of the world from oppression and exploitation, has frightened all reactionaries. A highly coordinated campaign is going on against revolutionary Ethiopia by international imperialism and other reactionary ruling classes through their subversive puppets--the EDU [Eritrean Democratic Union] EPRP [Eritrean People's Revolutionary Party] and sessionist Eritreans.

The campaign waged by imperialists at present is different in content and form from the previous campaign they waged against Ethiopia.

International imperialists, through their reactionary lackeys, are trying to bring back an order in which the minority exploits the majority to prevent the dictatorship of the oppressed masses, and to prevent scientific socialism in Ethiopia. But this reactionary plot will fail; indeed, it is failing.

Many Ethiopians have lost their lives because of the reactionary Mogadiscio government's war of invasion, encouraged by imperialists and supported by reactionary Arab ruling classes. Valuable property has been destroyed or stolen. The war waged by the arrogant Somali ruling classes and coordinated by imperialism has been blown to pieces. Our revolutionary forces have crushed and humiliated the forces of Siad Barre. Those who avoided being crushed fled home, leaving the weapons they brought.

Even though the Ethiopian land which was occupied for a while is now under the control of the gallant Ethiopian forces, this does not mean that we did not avenge the damage inflicted by the sick Siad Barre. By order of Siad Barre, his soldiers, infiltrating into Ethiopia, are now causing damage to property and lives. Ethiopia will be forced to take measures to repel Siad Barre's infiltration soldiers and send them back from where they came. [applause] And for any damage that occurs, the reactionary Mogadiscio government will be asked to pay.

Comrades, we have repeatedly stated that imperialism has made moves against the Ethiopian people by sending lackeys of various kinds. In particular, U.S. imperialism has intensified its plot against Ethiopia by coordinating with other reactionary governments as the vanguard. Saying that the Cuban presence in Ethiopia is a cuase of concern, interfering in the internal affairs of Ethiopia, the U.S. Government's anti-Ethiopia moves have reached a serious stage. As Ethiopia is a free nation, its right to seek aid of any kind from any friendly country is safeguarded. [applause] The U.S. Government, interferring in the internal affairs of Ethiopia, has no right to talk of foreign troops in Ethiopia. [applause] We don't understand who chose the U.S. Government as policeman and controller of the world.

Ethiopia has said nothing about the presence of U.S. forces on several continents. If relations between the two countries are to continue, the U.S. Government must stop its campaign against the Ethiopian people and revolution.

The British and Americans kept up their propaganda after the broad masses of Ethiopia toppled the monarchy, and have become hostile toward their struggle for justice, democracy and socialism. The British and Americans talk as if human rights were not respected in Ethiopia.

The U.S. and British governments did not say a single word while the broad masses of Ethiopia were being oppressed, languishing in hunger and disease, deprived of their human rights, and denied their economic and political rights under the pseudobourgeois regime of Haile Selassie. The imperialists were talking as if there were democracy in Ethiopia, because of their personal relations with the king and the royalists. But today, in the name of democracy and human rights, they have started campaigning to obstruct the course of the Ethiopian revolution. Imperialists do not look into their own kitchens; but if they do, they would see in the United States alone, more than 10 million unemployed people languishing in hunger and disease; more than 30 million blacks, deprived of their human rights and being massacred; where various nationalities have been wiped out so that people should believe they never existed.

But with all the killings and bank robberies in their big cities and numberless acts of inhumanity in their country, the Americans started campaigning against us.

The oppression of black Africans in South Africa has worsened because of the full economic and political support the Americans are giving to the oppressive South African Government. For the account of inhuman acts and killings which the U.S. soldiers perpetrated in Vietnam, Cambodia and Korea, the ink is not yet dry in the volume of world history.

On 14 February the comrade chairman, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, when interviewed by international journalists, said that the Western governments, particularly the United States, Britain and the FRG, continue to pursue their policy of causing bloodshed among the African people, and unless the peace-loving broad masses of these countries can put pressure on them, maintaining diplomatic relations with these countries becomes totally meaningless. Because of their acts, the time for turning this talk into action is near. [applause]

Comrades: The imperialists and reactionary regimes of the region are encouraging and assisting certain individuals, who are fighting for imperialist interests and money in committing acts against the people. In particular, the reactionary leaders of the secessionist groups in Eritrea are becoming an obstacle for peace, and the peoples in this region are so suppressed that they neither participate in the revolution nor enjoy its fruits.

The leaders of the reactionary secessionist gangs have rejected the peace call made by the Provisional Military Administrative Council to resolve the problems existing in the region. They have even intensified their war so that brother should kill brother. In spite of this we have not abandoned our efforts to bring about a peaceful solution. However, collaborating with international imperialism and backed in particular by the reactionary Arab ruling class, these secessionists are not interested in peace. So in order that the oppressed people of Eritrea should be able to share the fruits of the revolution together with the rest of the Ethiopian people, the regular and peoples militia forces of the broad masses of Ethiopia must make the necessary preparations. The oppressed people of the Eritrean region will not fall prey to the satisfaction of a new reactionary individuals who are bought by certain reactionary external forces. The blood of the oppressed Eritrean people will never act as saddle or toy for a few reactionary individuals. Imperialists and other invaders who in the past turned the northern province of Ethiopia into a springboard for invading Ethiopia will not be able to do so today.

We shall continue the struggle until the oppressed Ethiopians in the Eritrean region are liberated. No kind of reactionary bragging or influx of weapons will frighten us. We shall wir [applause]

Comrades: The present situation of Ethiopia is such that we annot relax. In fact [words indistinct] racing have continued to reverse the victories won by the Ethiopian broad masses after the February 1974 revolution and to pour water on the burning revolution. In reactionary circles, diplomats and envoys have started going from one capital to another to campaign against the Ethiopian peoples. Various overt and covert talks are held and agreements made. The mass media continue to intensify even more their highly anti-Ethiopia propaganda.

Moreover, there is a new plan under which such Somali troops as were able to dodge the first of the heroic Ethiopian forces, seek to bring independent Djibouti under their control. Somalia has started using her troops as infiltrators. Furthermore, a vast plot is being hatched against Ethiopia, which we cannot explain in detail today.

On the other hand, we now have the task of making maximum efforts to reconstruct the damaged homes and to restore the lost property of such Ethiopians as escaped the massacres of the enemy troops which invaded Ethiopian territory and occupied it. We must actively work to safeguard our revolution and territorial integrity day and night.

That is why I have said that the present situation in Ethiopia is such that we cannot relax. Our fighters, patriots and broad masses can never permit themselves to relax in such a situation. It is a mistake to believe that the struggle has totally ended with the great joy of our victory over the invading enemy.

The struggle is not yet over. We have yet to liberate our brothers in Eritrea who have fallen into the hands of reactionaries. A long struggle awaits us to destroy any reactionary group. We have to be (?ready) for this.

Comrades, at this point I would like to return to the major national campaign to resettle our brothers in the south and east who have fled to many areas to save their lives from the blind repression of the invading Mogadiscio [word indistinct], those who survived but whose homes and property have been completely destroyed by the invasion army. In fact I would like to note again that it is our national and revolutionary duty to wage a two-fold struggle, greater than before, to resettle our brothers, to look after the millions whose lives have been dislocated.

What is the fate of these brothers of ours, the millions of children, old women, old men, the sick and the young who, when they return to their homes, find that the food they eat, what they drink, their homes, have all been destroyed, and all their household goods including to the very last vestiges have been looted by the enemy, and above all they have not a single thing to satisfy their hunger.

Unless the broad Ethiopian masses come to their help soon and fight to save their lives, these brothers face famine, [word indistinct], disease and death. Once before, because the reactionary Haile Selassie government tried to cover up and hide the Wallo drought, over 200,000 people perished. The number of our brothers who have survived the repression resulting from the invasion [words indistinct] and are now in distress and [word indistinct], our distressed brothers in the Wallo drought at least had shelters. Today our brothers who are awaiting our help have had their homes and property completely destroyed. They have no shelter, clothes or food.

As you know, all the development projects in eastern and southern Ethiopia have been totally destroyed by enemy bombs and machineguns. Even the development projects and projects for the settlement of the broad masses in Gode and the surrounding districts, set up with aid and loans from the World Bank and other international organizations, have all been destroyed by the hostile invasion. Some of the implements that were being used for the development projects have been stolen by the Somali Army.

Comrades, the plots hatched and attacks launched by reactionaries against the revolution of the broad masses have been foiled. The Ethiopian revolution will never be reversed as long as it is properly safeguarded by the broad masses, or as long as the progressive forces of the world are on our side. [applause]

The victories won so far and the victories to come can only be safeguarded when we form a guiding, irreplaceable and genuine workers party. Marxists-Leninists must form this vanguard party through debate and clear ideological struggle. This party will be formed through struggle and will take charge of the administration. It is the wish and belief of all genuine communists that the Union of Ethiopian Marxists-Leninists, which is the bud of this party, will go on flourishing and strengthening.

Relations With UK, FRG Threatened

AU0619211Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Ethiopia has threatened to break off its diplomatic relations with the United States, Britain and West Germany if these countries fail to stop their--as it has been stated--intensive anti-Ethiopian campaign. This has been stated by Fikre Selasie Wogderess, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE MENGISTU ON VICTORY DAY

For a Moscow TASS report of a telegram Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent to PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, congratulating him on Victory Day, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 6 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TASS CARRIES SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN COMMUNIQUE ON MENGISTU VISIT

For a Moscow TASS report of a Soviet-Ethiopian communique on the 3-5 April "working visit" to the USSR by PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 7 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

KENYA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EARTH TREMORS AFFECTING NAIROBI

TA0709500Y Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 7 Apr 78 TA

[Text] Nairobi, Apr 7 (AFP)--Earth tremors which rocked vast areas of Kenya on Wednesday night measures between four and five on the Richter scale, the meteorological authorities announced here today.

The shock waves sent people fleeing from their homes in the Kenyan capital and other towns along the affected belt as far as tremors originated in the Mount Kenya area and rumbled across the country, severely shaking the Kenyan capital and the towns of Nyeri, Meru, Embu and Nanyuki. They caused extensive power blackouts but limited structural damage.

Experts pointed out that earthquakes of this magnitude and intensity have occurred in Nairobi only four times this century, the worst one being on January 6, 1928.

SOMALIA

WSLF-ABO LIBERATION FRONTS PLAN 'FANTASTIC' ASSAULT

LD061856Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and Abo front have declared that they will wipe out any Abyssinian troops that are brought to either Western Somalia or the Abo land. The death of thousands of Abyssinian troops resulted from the current war that has been occurring in this land. It has significantly reduced the Ethiopian (?suppression) goal. Contrary to the Addis junta, the Abyssinian allies [as heard] as well as their population believe that these people ought to be given self-determination and full independence.

The Ethiopian mass media during this week has been spreading propaganda that the Somali liberation forces have inflicted heavy damage and casualties to the Abyssinian regular troops. [sentence as heard] There is a Somali expression that says a man is never beaten twice in the same place unless he is blind. It is evident and clear that still the Abyssinians do not compile [as heard] and did not compile the experience they achieved from the liberation fronts. Had the Abyssinians known the preparation from the fronts for an offensive, they would have never thought of (?reconstructing) these lands that are strictly the property of the fronts [words indistinct] in these areas will always be a dream. The troops that have utterly destroyed the Abyssinian regular forces cannot spend any effort and time to beat the militia forces that have no competing talent to equalize the fronts' forces.

Now the fronts are intensively engaged in preparations to make a fantastic assault after the Somali Democratic Republic has withdrawn the contingents of its armed forces that had been assisting the liberation fronts. A spokesman for the WSLF told newsmen recently that it won't take the front a long time to eradicate the forces that have collected (?in) Western Somalia since they are not well-trained and have no military experience. The liberation front forces beat them in their knowledge of the geographical location of the land, and the Abyssinians (?indeed) find it unfriendly to stay in the bush, [word indistinct] and rivers of the Western Somali and Abo territory. The Abyssinian soldiers are constantly entertained with the Addis radio drums and false dreams. (?Thefts) are not ownership, and the Abyssinian soldiers encircled by the (?various) liberation fronts cannot claim victory. If the Abyssinians do not leave this territory in peace, they will leave it after they are hardily punished by the (?nonexhausted) front's.

UGANDA

AMIN ANNOUNCES SETTING UP OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

LD031840Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] President Amin has announced he is to set up a Uganda human rights committee which will be charged with the duty of explaining Uganda's position abroad, and to advise him about the situation in the country. The committee, which is to be directly under the Ministry of Justice, will also monitor all information in the country concerning human rights and would coordinate with the UN Human Rights Commission.

GHANA

GNA REPORTS CARTER'S GREETINGS MESSAGE TO ACHEAMPONG

LD061920Y Accra GNA in English 1145 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Accra, April 6, GNA--President Jimmy Carter of the United States has stressed that the United States had important economic and historic ties with Ghana which he hoped could be strengthened in the years ahead in a message sent to the Ghanaian leader General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong.

The message sent through the U.S. Embassy here when President Carter's aircraft flew over Ghana while enroute to Monrovia, Liberia after a visit to Nigeria, was made public here last night.

President Carter said the trip to Africa, the first by an American president in over 30 years, "reflects my own intense interest in Africa and our appreciation of the global importance of its world aspirations."

It wished General Acheampong and the people of Ghana the best wishes of the American people.

The U.S. President has since returned to Washington.

ACHEAMPONG URGES HARMONY IN MOVE TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

LD070408Y Accra Domestic Service in English 2245 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The National Charter Committee this afternoon presented a congratulatory message to the head of state and chairman of the Supreme Military Council, General Acheampong, following the government's success in the referendum. The chairman of the committee, Gen Parker Yarney, who is also commissioner for information, said reconciliation cannot be realized unless all the people of this country are prepared to see themselves as Ghanaians first and foremost. He told the head of state that the committee represents all Ghanaians who view the unity and national integrity of the country as their paramount interest. General Yarney commended the government for its directive that there should be no jubilation or acts of public celebration to antagonize other sections of the community. He hoped that throughout the subsequent stages toward constitutional rule, all Ghanaians would work together as one nation, one people, one entity, to build a happy and prosperous country for all.

Replying, General Acheampong said that the acceptance of the union government's proposal in the referendum is a victory for the whole country, not for any individual or groups of individuals. He explained that, although he (?brought) about the idea, it is intended to serve a national and not a (?sectional) interest. The head of state emphasized again that the government will (?go) according to the timetable for a return to constitutional government. He said the document that will be prepared by the constitutional committee will be based on the report of the [word indistinct] committee on union government. That document will be further discussed by the constituent assembly to be appointed later to finalize the future constitution for the country.

IVORY COAST

HOLDINGS IN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK INCREASED

PA062206Y Paris AFP in French 1611 GMT 6 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 6 Apr (AFP)--Ivory Coast has decided to increase its share of the capital of the African Development Bank (ADB) by 1,298 billion francs CFA.

The ADB's capital was recently raised to 800 units [as received] of account (a unit of of account is equal to $1.20) through the issuance of 38,000 new shares of which 1,868 were subscribed to by the Ivoirian Government. With this acquisition, the voting power of Ivory Coast in the ADB's Administrative Council has increased from 2.29 to 4 percent.

Upon announcing his government's decision on Wednesday afternoon, Abddulaye Kone, economy, finance and planning minister, noted the Ivory Coast's determination to emphasize its support for an institution "which is particularly dear to us." The ADB is headquartered in Abidjan.

NIGERIA

LAGOS COMMENTAGOR EXAMINES U.S.-NIGERIAN RELATIONS

LD061600Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary by political analyst (Diodin Oluwu)]

[Text] Following the recent state visit to Nigeria by President Jimmy Carter of the United States, (Diodin Oluwu), a political analyst, examines the relations between Nigeria and America:

Relations between Nigeria and the United States of America have never been as cordial as they are now. The two countries were agreeable and amenable to each other after Nigeria's independence in 1960 upto 1967, the reason being that our foreign policy, though based on nonalinement, was (?slightly) pro-West, while our attitude to the liberation struggle in Africa was not as radical and therefore could not have upset the United States and her allies. In fact, the presence of Americans was widely felt in this country in the early sixties, because of the ill-fated Peace Corps program, through which hundreds of American citizens came to work in Nigeria, especially as school teachers. But the Peace Corps scheme was not an aid project that was exclusive to Nigeria--it was one that covered the developing nations in general. The program, which was a baby of the late President John Kennedy, was terminated in the countries concerned when the impression became widespread that it was an espionage network.

The friendly ties between Nigeria and the United States started to wear away during the Nigerian civil war. This was due to the refusal of the United States' Government to sell arms to the federal government.

The wounds caused by the civil war did not appear to have been completely healed after the crisis. About 4 years ago, when the then Nigerian head of state went to address the United Nations, President Nixon found excuses and did not receive him in audience. Whatever improvements that could have taken place when Gerald Ford succeeded Richard Nixon in 1974 were undercut the following year by the Angolan crisis.

The present administration, early in 1976, openly rebuffed Mr Ford's attempt to intimidate Nigeria along with some other developing nations to support the United States' stand against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. It is therefore remarkable that last October, about 9 months after Ford left office, the relations between Nigeria and the United States had improved to the extent that our head of state visited America, while President Jimmy Carter reciprocated within a space of 6 months.

The new encouraging phase in the ties between the two countries was brought about by the attitude of Mr Carter to Africa. Like the federal government, he shared Nigeria's view on the Angolan crisis, while campaigning for the presidency.

Secondly, shortly after he came to power in January last year, he abrogated the Byrd Amendment law, under which the United States imported chrome from the rebel regime in Zimbabwe. In particular, President Carter's administration since assuming office has been emphasizing that it wants closer ties with Nigeria, which it recognizes as a force to reckon with in Africa and a key factor to be consulted on the situation in southern Africa.

It is significant that in his maiden trip to black Africa, Nigeria was the first country visited on the continent. The attractiveness of the Nigerian economy cannot be said to be the motive behind the right hand of felicity outstretched to Nigeria, because this inviting element was even there during the time of Messrs Nixon and Ford. President Carter by now has established the reputation of being a man who wants peace and good relations with countries that were formerly at arms length with the United States. In fact, this was emphasized in his speech at the National Theater in Lagos. Apart from this, one thing is clear in the joint communique signed in Lagos last Sunday between President Jimmy Carter and the head of state, Olusegun Obasanjo, and that is that America and Nigeria are determined to further strengthen relations in virtually every area, including economic, commercial and technical fields.

With regard to the situation in southern Africa, one might expect America to join Nigeria more vigorously in a determined effort to liquidate the racist regimes. It is not enough for the United States' Government to pledge its support for the elimination of racism in Africa or to promise to work for the establishment of justice, equality and human dignity for all reces in southern Africa within a free society. Some visible and positive steps should be taken to confirm this pledge, such as intensifying the present effort to discourage Western investments in the racist territories and desisting from the use of the veto power to frustrate African aspirations in the United Nations. This done, the relations between Nigeria and the United States would grow stronger.

UPPER VOLTA

PRESIDENT THANKS AL-QADHDHAFI FOR PEACE EFFORTS

LD062108Y Tripoli JANA in English 1443 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 6, JANA--Haj Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, president of Upper Volta, sent a cable to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in which he expressed his deep appreciation to him, for the efforts exerted by the Jamahiriyah to ensure the success of Sabha conference, and the negotiations held between the Chadian Government and FROLINAT.

He also confirmed that these efforts aiming at achieving national reconciliation in Chad, truly reflected the Jamahiriyah's interest in the African causes.

ANGOLA

'MAJOR OFFENSIVE' LAUNCHED AGAINST UNITA

LD061230Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The armed forces for the liberation of Angola has launched a major offensive against the armed gangs of the puppet group, the National Union for Total Independence of Angola, in the south of the country. This group, which receives direct military aid from South Africa, has been carrying out acts of terror and murdering people on the border in the southern part of Angola.

In the northern region, the Angolan armed forces have been reportedly engaged in repulsing provocations by the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, another puppet group based in Zaire. In Cunene Province, 30 [word indistinct] of arms and military equipment, which was captured from puppet groups by the Angolan forces, are being shown to the public.

REFUGEES CONVINCED TO RETURN TO UNITA-CONTROLLED AREA

LD061824Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A group of 700 Angolan refugees who crossed into Kovango, South-West Africa, recently has been convinced to return to their country by the Kovango authorities who are unable to care for them. They will be settling just within the Angolan border in a region which has been under the control of the antigovernment UNITA [the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement for some time. The minister of the interior of Kovango, Mr (?Alois Hashiapara) says it has become increasingly difficult to cope with the refugees who have been streaming into the country for the past 2 years. Meanwhile, a group of 27 Angolan refugees who have just arrived in Ovambo say Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces, SWAPO and Cuban troops are wiping out the population in Cunene Province in Angola. They say whole villages of people are being massacred and crops are being destroyed. The group had to receive medical attention on arrival. Luanda radio has acknowledged that Angolan forces are locked in combat with UNITA forces in southern Angola.

FIFTH GROUP OF CUBAN TEACHERS ARRIVES IN LUANDA

FL061635Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1605 GMT 6 Apr 78 FL

[Text] The fifth group of teachers, members of the Ernesto Che Guevara Internationalist Teaching Detachment, arrived in Luanda, capital of Angola, early this morning. The new contingent is made up of 125 youths, who were received at the airport by members of the Cuban Civil mission in the Republic of Angola. The young teachers will be teaching in provincial schools in Luanda and Cuanza Sul, in accordance with the assignments made by the Angolan authorities.

To date, 562 members of the Che Guevara Internationalist Teaching Detachment have arrived in the People's Republic of Angola. The majority of them are already in the provinces to which they have been assigned. The detachment as a whole is composed of 732 teachers who will be teaching primary and mid-level students in Angola.

BOTSWANA

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY MOJSOV ENDS VISIT

LD070004Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 6, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today wound up his three-day visit to Botswana as part of his tour of African countries.

In Gaborone, he was received by Vice President K.J. Masire, who is also secretary general of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party and development planning minister. A comprehensive exchange of views was conducted on southern African problems, the forthcoming activity of nonaligned countries, (?and) the further promotion of Botswana-Yugoslav relations in particular.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Mojsov also had a session of talks with Botswana's Foreign Minister A.M. Mogwe, focusing on southern African problems. Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Botswana was also discussed in the Yugoslav deputy foreign minister's talks with a number of other high-ranking officials in Gaborone.

MOZAMBIQUE

YUGOSLAVIA'S MOJSOV ARRIVES IN MAPUTO FOR TALKS

LD061330Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav deputy foreign secretary arrives in Mozambique today. "The Yugoslav minister is in Africa to familiarize himself with the political situation in southern Africa and to discuss issues relating to the coming ministerial conference of the nonalined countries."

RHODESIA

IAN SMITH INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

LD061345Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Apr 78 p 15 LD

[Undated Yves Breheret Salisbury interview with Ian Smith: "The End of the Guerrilla War is the Priority for Black and White Rhodesians"]

[Text] [Question] After this first stage in the Salisbury agreement you are now one of the four members of the interim Executive Council. However, Mr Prime Minister, are you not still in effect the undisputed head?

[Answer] I am one of the members of the Executive Council of the interim government. We all have the same status and the same authority. This body is entrusted with giving the country majority rule on 31 December 1978. The decisions of the council must be unanimous. It can "launch" bills and transmit them to the Council of Ministers, who will get them through parliament. Similarly, the Council of Ministers can introduce bills which will be transmitted to the Executive Council for approval. That, in brief, is the power structure in the country for this interim period.

[Question] What impression do you have sitting beside former insurgents who once wanted you dead?

[Answer] We had talks for 3 months with black leaders Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau--discussions held in a cordial atmosphere, although there were tough negotiations before the final agreement. All are agreed on the urgent need to tackle the problems in the interests of white and black Rhodesians. The priority issue is the end of the terrorist war. We must now all work together toward this end and forget our former animosity.

[Question] Are the three black members empowered to make decisions in defense matters, or is this sector reserved for the army?

[Answer] There will be two ministers--one white and one black--for each ministry, and naturally that includes defense. The Executive Council has to approve the necessary measures and it will be directly responsible for all matters relating to a cease-fire.

[Question] Your opponents Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe have not laid down their arms, nor have certain of your neighbors. Would you accept the Anglo-American proposal put forward by Mr Andrew Young on meeting them for discussions?

[Answer] The terrorist leaders have never been excluded from our talks. I have always repeated that they are welcome and can come back if they renounce violence and are prepared to work with us toward a peaceful solution. But they excluded themselves from the agreement and made it plain to us that they are only interested in seizing power in Rhodesia by force. In any case, that is the only way in which they could come to power, since they have practically no support in the country. Their public is only estimated at about 10 percent of the population, and is shrinking.

I speak on behalf of all the members of the Executive Council in saying that the Anglo-American proposals are considered defunct. Here in Rhodesia we have reached our own agreement and are working to implement it. However, the Salisbury agreement does not contradict any of the basic Anglo-American principles. We hope that the Western powers will take a realistic view of what we have accomplished. Western observers will be welcome here if they are prepared to give assurances that. [as published]

The insistence of Britain and the United States on incorporating the Patriotic Front in our settlement remains their affair. Here in Rhodesia we know where we are going: toward a constitution which will lead to a majority government. After all, this is just what the West has been seeking all these years and it is what the terrorists claim to be the aim of their struggle. What else can we do?

[Question] Do you think that your policy of extending a hand to the rebels and of "peace among men of honor" has any chance of success?

[Answer] Yes. The African leaders working with me in the Executive Council think that with an amnesty and a policy of "safe return" there will be no reprisals. Most of our adversaries will renounce combat because the cause for which they are fighting will no longer exist. I am not saying that this will mean an end to the war, because certain people will continue to support the terrorist leaders' cause in their struggle for personal power, they will in fact become outlaws and bandits against the whole weight of the administration and the security forces, 75 percent of which are blacks.

[Question] Mr Smith, what will you do personally on 1 January 1979?

[Answer] I have been involved in the politics of this country for 30 years, 14 years as prime minister. When my objectives have been achieved, I hope to retire and to return to my profession as a farmer, which I have always been at heart, and this is indeed my intention.

For many years the issue of Rhodesia has been distorted by the media, both in Europe and throughout the world. I think that people are beginning to understand that we are pursuing a policy of moderation and development for the good of the whites and blacks. Now that majority rule is an accomplished fact, there is no reason for the responsible countries of the free world to continue hostilities against us.

SOUTH AFRICA

S. AFRICA TO DROP PROTECTION OF CAPE SEA ROUTE

LD071115Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1028 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--Mr P.W. Botha, the minister of defence, yesterday bluntly told the West that South Africa was dropping the defence of the Cape sea route.

He said South Africa was reshaping its naval strategy and hinted at a stepped-up programme in local naval shipbuilding to meet the (?new) situation.

Mr Botha said in an interview that in future the safety of the West's tanker and cargo fleets would be its own responsibility in the southern Indian and Atlantic oceans. "We have been forced into this situation by the arms boycott against us and from now on our attitude can be summed up like this: no arms, no service," said Mr Botha.

ARREST OF SWAPO ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY REPORTED

LD061816Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The divisional commissioner of police in South-West Africa, Brigadier Verster, has confirmed that the administrative secretary of SWAPO in South-West Africa, Mr Axel Johannes, was arrested in Windhoek on Tuesday. He is being detained under the terrorism act. Brigadier Verster also expressed satisfaction about the way in which the investigation into the murder of Chief Clemens Kapuuo was proceeding.

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